

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 1 090 781 A2**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
11.04.2001 Bulletin 2001/15

(51) Int Cl.7: **B60C 11/12, B60C 11/13**  
// B60C105:00, B60C107:00

(21) Application number: 00308791.3

(22) Date of filing: 05.10.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU**  
**MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(72) Inventor: **Minami, Nobuaki,**  
**c/o Sumitomo Rubber Ind. Ltd.**  
**Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken (JP)**

(30) Priority: **06.10.1999 JP 28600899**  
**07.12.1999 JP 34806299**

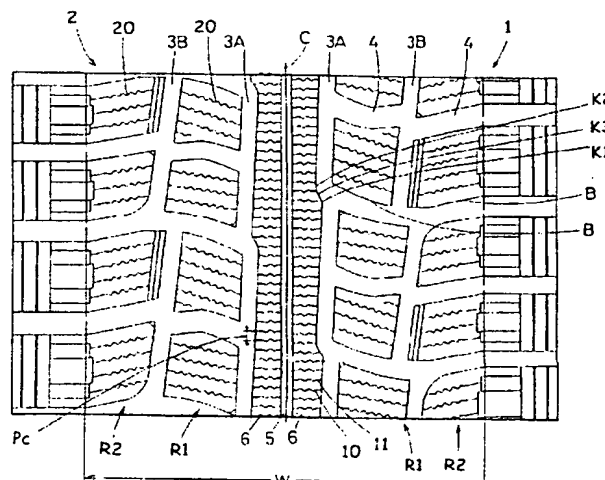
(74) Representative: **Stewart, Charles Geoffrey**  
**Technical,**  
**Dunlop Tyres Ltd.,**  
**Fort Dunlop**  
**Erdington, Birmingham B24 9QT (GB)**

(71) Applicant: **SUMITOMO RUBBER INDUSTRIES**  
**LIMITED**  
**Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken (JP)**

**(54) Studless tyre**

(57) A studless tyre comprises a tread (2) provided with a plurality of blocks (B) and at least one rib (6) provided with first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) each extending across the rib (6). The first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) are alternately arranged in the longitudinal direction of the rib (6) at circumferential pitches  $P_c$  in a range of from 0.028 to 0.04 times a ground contacting width (W) of the tread. Each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) comprises a deep central part (10A, 11A), a shallow part (10C, 11C) on one side thereof and a mid-depth part (10B, 11B) on the other side thereof, wherein the deep central part (10A, 11A) has a

depth (Ds3) in a range of from 0.070 to 0.80 times a depth (D) of a main longitudinal groove (3) defining the rib (6), the mid-depth part (10B, 11B) has a depth (Ds2) being in a range of from 0.040 to 0.060 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3), and the shallow part (10C, 11C) has a depth (Ds1) in a range of from 0.04 to 0.35 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3). The shallow part (10C, 11C) and mid-depth part (10B, 11B) of each first sipe (10) are positionally reverse to those of the second sipes (11) so that, on each side of the rib (6), the shallow parts (10C, 11C) alternate with the mid-depth parts (10B, 11B).

**Fig.1**

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a studless tyre, more particularly to a tread structure capable of improving uneven wear resistance.

[0002] In general, studless tyres are provided in the tread portion with blocks and a large number of sipes to improve snow and ice performance.

[0003] In the case of a studless tyre provided with circumferential ribs in addition to blocks as shown in Figs.6A and 7A, edges of the blocks which edges are adjacent to the ribs with sipes (s) sometimes wear unevenly as shown in Figs.6B and 7B as a hatched part.

[0004] It is an object of the present invention to provide a studless tyre in which the above-mentioned uneven wear can be effectively controlled without sacrificing ice performance, snow performance and the like.

[0005] According to one aspect of the present invention, a studless tyre comprises a tread provided with blocks and at least one rib provided with sipes each extending across the overall width of the rib, the sipes comprising first sipes and second sipes alternately arranged in the longitudinal direction of the rib at circumferential pitches in a range of from 0.028 to 0.04 times a ground contacting width of the tread, each of the first sipes and second sipes comprising a deep central part, a shallow part on one side thereof and a mid-depth part on the other side thereof, the deep central part having a depth in a range of from 0.70 to 0.80 times a depth of a main longitudinal groove defining the rib, the mid-depth part having a depth being in a range of from 0.40 to 0.60 times the depth of the main longitudinal groove, and the shallow part having a depth in a range of from 0.04 to 0.35 times the depth of the main longitudinal groove, the shallow part and mid-depth part of each first sipe being positionally reverse to those of the second sipes so that, on each side of the rib, the shallow parts alternate with the mid-depth parts.

[0006] Therefore, even if the sipes are arranged at small pitches, circumferential and axial deformation of the rib during running is controlled. As a result, uneven wear of the adjacent blocks' edges can be effectively reduced while receiving improved edge effect from the sipes.

[0007] Here, "sipe" means a narrow slit or cut having a width of less than 1.5 mm. The ground contacting width means the width between the tread edges or axial outermost edges of the ground contacting region under such a condition that the tyre is mounted on its standard rim and inflated to its standard pressure, and then loaded with a standard load. The standard wheel rim is a wheel rim officially approved for the tyre by standardisation association, organisation and the like, such as JATMA (Japan and Asia), T&RA (North America), ETRTO (Europe), STRO (Scandinavia) and the like. The standard pressure is the "maximum air pressure" in JATMA, the "Inflation Pressure" in ETRTO, the maximum pressure given in the "Tyre Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures" table in T&RA or the like. In the case of passenger car tyres, however, 180 kPa is used as the standard pressure. The standard load is the "maximum load capacity" in JATMA, the "Load Capacity" in ETRTO, the maximum value given in the above-mentioned table in T&RA or the like.

[0008] Embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawings:

Fig.1 is a developed plan view of a tyre according to the present invention showing an example of the tread pattern; Figs.2A and 2B are enlarged cross sectional views taken along a first sipe and a second sipe, respectively;

Fig.3 is a developed plan view of a tyre according to the present invention showing another example of a tread pattern;

Figs.4A and 4B are enlarged cross sectional views taken along a first sipe and a second sipe, respectively;

Figs.5A and 5B are enlarged cross sectional views taken along sipes used in a comparison test as Ref.1 and Ref.2; and

Figs.6A and 6B and Figs.7A and 7B are diagrams for explaining uneven wear occurring on blocks adjacent to a circumferential rib with conventional sipes.

[0009] In the drawings, a studless tyre 1 according to the present invention comprises a tread portion 2. The tread portion 2 is provided on each side of the tyre equator C with blocks B circumferentially divided by main lateral grooves 4 and a rib 6 provided with first sipes 10 and second sipes 11.

[0010] In both the embodiments shown in Figs.1 and 3, two rows of blocks B are disposed on each side of the tyre equator C. In Fig.1, the two rows of blocks B are disposed axially outside the rib 6, but in Fig.3, the rib 6 is disposed between the two rows R1 and R2 of blocks B. The tread portion is therefore, provided with five longitudinal grooves extend continuously in the tyre circumferential direction. The five longitudinal grooves are a central longitudinal groove 5 which is disposed on the tyre equator C, and an axially inner main longitudinal groove 3A and an axially outer main longitudinal groove 3B which are disposed on each side of the tyre equator C. In Figs.1 and 3, the tread patterns shown are bi-directional, but it is also possible to provide the tread portion 2 with a unidirectional pattern.

[0011] As to the widths WG and depths D of the main longitudinal grooves 3 and main lateral grooves 4, it is preferable,

in case of passenger car tyres, that the widths WG are in a range of from 5 to 25 mm, and the depths D are in a range of from 8 to 15 mm. The width Wg of the central longitudinal groove 5 is less than the width WG, but the depth Dg of the central longitudinal groove 5 is substantially the same as the depth D. The main lateral grooves 4 are substantially the same depth as the main longitudinal grooves 3, which are about 12 mm in this example.

**[0012]** The first and second sipes 10 and 11 extend across the overall width of the rib 6, and therefore, both ends of each sipe are open to the adjacent longitudinal grooves.

Embodiment shown in Fig.1

**[0013]** In the embodiment shown in Fig.1, the main lateral grooves 4 extend from the inner main longitudinal grooves 3A to the tread edges E.

**[0014]** The above-mentioned ribs 6 are defined between the central longitudinal groove 5 and the axially inner main longitudinal grooves 3A. Thus, the ribs 6 are disposed adjacently to the central longitudinal groove 5. The two rows R1 and R2 of blocks B are disposed axially outside of each rib 6.

**[0015]** The central narrow longitudinal groove 5 is a straight groove. Therefore, the axially inner edge of each rib 6 is straight. But, the axially outer edge is zigzag made up of long segments and very short segments, whereby the axial width Wr of the rib 6 varies cyclically along the length thereof. At each maximum axial width point K1, a short segment intersects a long segment at an obtuse angle. But, at each minimum axial width point K2, the short segment merges into a long segment through a curved portion K3. One zigzag cycle corresponds to two blocks of the adjacent block row.

**[0016]** Because of the above-mentioned very short segments, in the most part of the rib, the width of the rib always increases towards a circumferential direction. This promotes opening of the sipes 10 and 11 and improves ice performance.

**[0017]** As the central longitudinal groove 5 is relatively narrow, if the axially inner edge is formed as a zigzag, packed snow and mud are liable to be retained in the narrow longitudinal groove 5, and as a result on-the-snow running performance deteriorates.

**[0018]** In this embodiment shown in Fig.1, each of the sipes 10 and 11 has both end portions parallel to the axial direction and a middle portion therebetween which is zigzagged. For the middle portion, various zigzag configurations, such as a saw-tooth wave, a rectangular wave, a sine wave and the like can be used. Although, the sipes are partially zigzagged, it is preferable that the sipes generally extend in the tyre axial direction.

**[0019]** According to the present invention, the first sipes 10 and second sipes 11 are arranged alternately along the longitudinal direction of the rib 6 at circumferential pitches Pc of from 0.028 to 0.04 times the ground contacting width W.

**[0020]** Each of the first sipes 10 is made up of a shallow part 10C, a mid-depth part 10B and a deep part 10A therebetween. Each of the second sipes 11 is made up of a shallow part 11C, a mid-depth part 11B and a deep part 11A therebetween. The mid-depth part 10B and shallow part 11C are positioned on the axially inside of the deep parts 10A and 11A, respectively. The shallow part 10C and mid-depth part 11B are positioned on the axially outside of the deep parts 10A and 11A, respectively.

**[0021]** As to the depths of the first and second sipes 10 and 11, each deep part 10A, 11A has a depth Ds3 in the range of from 0.70 to 0.80 times the depth D of the main longitudinal groove 3, each mid-depth part 10B, 11B has a depth Ds2 in the range of from 0.40 to 0.60 times the depth D and each shallow part 10C, 11C has a depth Ds1 in the range of from 0.04 to 0.35 times the depth D. In each of the deep, mid-depth and shallow parts, the depth is substantially constant. If the main longitudinal grooves 3 have different depths, the depth D of the main longitudinal groove which is axially outwardly adjacent to the rib is used in defining the depths Ds1, Ds2 and Ds3. Further, if the depth D of the main longitudinal groove is varied in its longitudinal direction, then its average depth is used.

**[0022]** Incidentally, at the bottom of the sipe, corners 15 are rounded to prevent stress concentration.

**[0023]** As to the lengths of the deep, mid-depth and shallow parts, the axial lengths L3 of the deep parts 10A and 11A are in the range of from 0.40 to 0.90 times the axial lengths L of the sipes 10 and 11, respectively, the axial lengths L2 of the mid-depth parts 10B and 11B are in the range of from 0.05 to 0.30 times the axial lengths L of the sipes 10 and 11, respectively, and the axial lengths L1 of the shallow parts 10C and 11C are in the range of from 0.05 to 0.30 times the axial lengths L of the sipes 10 and 11, respectively.

**[0024]** In this embodiment, the deep part 10A, 11A corresponds to the above-mentioned zigzagged middle portion. Accordingly, the mid-depth and shallow parts 10B, 11B, 10C and 11C are parallel to the axial direction.

**[0025]** The width Wr of each of the ribs 6 is set in the range of from 0.07 to 0.30 times the ground contacting width W, and the space between the ribs 6 which is equal to the width Wg of the central narrow longitudinal groove 5 is set in the range of from 0.02 to 0.06 times the ground contacting width W, whereby snow performance can be improved in addition to the ice performance and uneven wear resistance.

**[0026]** The depth Dg of the central narrow longitudinal groove 5 is set in a range of not less than the depth Ds3 of the sipe but not more than the depth D of the main longitudinal grooves 3.

**[0027]** If  $\{Ds3 > 0.80 \times D\}$  or  $\{Ds2 > 0.60 \times D\}$  or  $\{Ds1 > 0.35 \times D\}$ , then the rigidity of the rib 6 becomes insufficient.

and the adjacent blocks B are liable to wear unevenly. If  $\{Ds3 < 0.70 \times D\}$  or  $\{Ds2 < 0.40 \times D\}$  or  $\{Ds1 < 0.04 \times D\}$ , then the edge effect becomes insufficient, and it is difficult to improve ice performance.

**[0028]** If  $\{L3 > 0.90 \times L\}$  or  $\{L2 < 0.05 \times L\}$  or  $\{L1 < 0.05 \times L\}$ , then uneven wear resistance is liable to decrease. If  $\{L3 < 0.40 \times L\}$  or  $\{L2 > 0.30 \times L\}$  or  $\{L1 > 0.30 \times L\}$ , it becomes difficult to improve the ice performance.

**[0029]** If  $\{Pc < 0.028 \times W\}$ , then it is difficult to prevent the rigidity of the rib from decreasing and thus uneven wear is liable to occur. If  $\{Pc > 0.04 \times W\}$ , then edge effect becomes insufficient, and it is difficult to improve ice performance.

**[0030]** If  $\{Wr < 0.07 \times W\}$ , then it becomes difficult to improve ice performance. Further, as the rigidity of the rib becomes insufficient, uneven wear resistance decreases. If  $\{Wr > 0.3 \times W\}$ , then snow performance such as snow grip has a tendency to decrease.

**[0031]** The above-mentioned blocks B are each provided with sipes 20 whose middle part is zigzagged. In this example, each of the sipes 20 has a constant depth. But it is possible to change the depths in the same manner as the first and second sipes 10, 11.

#### Embodiment shown in Fig.3

**[0032]** In the embodiment shown in Fig.3, the ribs 6 are defined between the inner main longitudinal grooves 3A and axially outer main longitudinal grooves 3B. The main lateral grooves 4 extend between the narrow central longitudinal groove 5 and the axially inner main longitudinal grooves 3A and between the axially outer main longitudinal grooves 3B and the tread edges E. Thus, each rib 6 is disposed between the two rows R1 and R2 of blocks B.

**[0033]** The central narrow longitudinal groove 5 and axially inner main longitudinal grooves 3A are straight. Thus, similar to the above-mentioned embodiment and for the same reason, the axially inner edge of each of the ribs 6 is straight. But, the axially outer edge is zigzag made up of long segments and very short segments. At the maximum axial width point K1, a short segment intersects a long segment at an obtuse angle. But, around the minimum axial width point K2, the short segment merges into a long segment through a curved portion K3.

**[0034]** In this embodiment, the first and second sipes 10 and 11 are straight and parallel to the tyre axial direction. It is however, possible to incline the sipes at a small angle of less than 30 degrees respect to the axial direction. Further, the zigzag configuration as explained in the former embodiment can be used. In this embodiment, also, the first sipes 10 and second sipes 11 in each rib are alternately arranged. Thus, as shown in Figs.4A and 4B, the mid-depth part 10B and shallow part 11C are positioned on the axially inner main longitudinal groove 3A side of the deep parts 10A and 11A, respectively. The shallow part 10C and mid-depth part 11B are positioned on the axially outer main longitudinal groove 3B side of the deep parts 10A and 11A, respectively.

**[0035]** The width  $Wr$  of each of the ribs 6 is set in a range of from 0.07 to 0.30 times, preferably 0.08 to 0.15 times the ground contacting width  $W$ .

**[0036]** The limitations to the first and second sipes 10 and 11 explained in the former embodiment such as depths  $Ds1$ ,  $Ds2$  and  $Ds3$ , and lengths  $L$ ,  $L1$ ,  $L2$  and  $L3$ , pitches  $Pc$  are also applied in this embodiment.

**[0037]** The blocks B in this embodiment are each provided with sipes 20 which are straight and have a constant depth. But zigzag sipes 20 can be used. Further, the depths may be varied in the same manner as the first and second sipes 10 and 11.

#### Comparison Tests

**[0038]** Test tyres of size 175/80R14 (wheel rim size 14x5J) having the specifications given in Table 1 were made and tested for uneven wear resistance, ice performance and snow performance.

**[0039]** Ex.1 and Ref.1 had the tread pattern shown in Fig.1 and the same structure except for the sipes on the ribs 6. In Ex.1, the sipes were the first and second sipes shown in Figs.2A and 2B. In Ref.1, however, all the sipes were another sipe as shown in Fig.5A.

**[0040]** Ex.2 and Ref.2 had the tread pattern shown in Fig.3 and the same structure except for the sipes on the ribs 6. In Ex.2, the sipes were the first and second sipes shown in Figs.4A and 4B. In Ref.2, however, all the sipes were the sipe shown in Fig.5B.

#### 1) Uneven wear resistance test

**[0041]** Using a test drum having a surface simulating a dry paved road surface, each test tyre was run for 1000 km and uneven wear was measured thereafter. The reciprocal of the amount of uneven wear is indicated by an index based on Ref.1 and Ref.2 being 100. The larger the index, the higher the wear resistance.

2) Ice performance test

**[0042]** A 1800cc FF passenger car provided on all four wheels with test tyres and was run on an ice covered road at a constant speed of 40 km/hr, and wheel-lock braking was applied to the four wheels to measure the braking distance to stop. (inner pressure 180 kpa, temperature 0 deg.C) The reciprocal of the braking distance is indicated in Table 1 by an index based on Ref.1 and Ref.2 being 100. The larger the index, the better the ice performance.

3) Snow performance test

**[0043]** The above-mentioned test car was run on a road covered with snow trodden hard (snow depth 30 mm, temperature 0 deg.C), and straight running stability and cornering performance were evaluated into ten ranks by the test driver. The larger the rank number, the better the snow performance.

Table 1

Tyre	Ex.1	Ref.1	Ex.2	Ref.2
Tread pattern	Fig.1	Fig.1	Fig.3	Fig.3
Ground contacting width W (mm)	152	152	152	152
Sipe	Figs.2A&2B	Fig.5A	Figs.4A&4B	Fig.5B
Width (mm)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pitch Pc	0.031W	0.027W	0.031W	0.027W
Deep part				
Depth Ds3	0.75D	0.75D	0.75D	0.75D
Length L3	0.7L	0.81L	0.7L	0.81L
Mid-depth part				
Depth Ds2	0.5D	0.5D	0.5D	0.5D
Length L2	0.15L	0.19L	0.15L	0.19L
Shallow part				
Depth Ds1	0.083D	-	0.083D	-
Length L1	0.15L	-	0.15L	-
Rib width Wr	(0.076-0.093)W	(0.062-0.078)W	(0.076-0.093)W	(0.062-0.078)W
Main longitudinal groove				
Depth D (mm)	12	12	12	12
Central narrow longitudinal groove				
Depth Dg	0.75D	0.75D		
Width Wg	0.028W	0.028W		
Uneven wear resistance	100	50	100	50
Ice performance	115	100	115	100
Snow performance	6	6	6	6

**[0044]** It was confirmed from the test results that, in the studless tyres according to the present invention, uneven wear and ice performance were effectively improved while maintaining the snow performance.

**Claims**

1. A studless tyre comprises a tread (2) provided with a plurality of blocks (B) and at least one rib (6) provided with first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) each extending thereacross, the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) alternately arranged in the longitudinal direction of the rib (6) at circumferential pitches Pc in a range of from 0.028 to 0.04 times a ground contacting width (W) of the tread, characterised in that each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) comprises a deep central part (10A,11A), a shallow part (10C,11C) on one side thereof and a mid-depth part (10B,11B) on the other side thereof, the deep central part (10A,11A) having a depth (Ds3) in a range of from 0.70 to 0.80 times a depth (D) of a main longitudinal groove (3) defining the rib (6), the mid-depth part (10B,11B)

having a depth (Ds2) being in a range of from 0.40 to 0.60 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3), and the shallow part (10C,11C) having a depth (Ds1) in a range of from 0.04 to 0.35 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3), the shallow part (10C,11C) and mid-depth part (10B,11B) of each first sipe (10) being positionally reverse to those of the second sipes (11) so that, on each side of the rib (6), the shallow parts alternate with the mid-depth parts.

2. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that the axial length (L3) of the deep central part (10A,11A) is in a range of from 0.40 to 0.9 times the axial length (L) of the sipe (10,11), the axial length (L2) of the mid-depth part (10B,11B) is in a range of from 0.05 to 0.3 times the axial length (L) of the sipe (10,11), and the axial length (L1) of the shallow part (10C,11C) is in a range of from 0.05 to 0.3 times the axial length (L) of the sipe (10,11).
3. A studless tyre according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that said at least one rib (6) has an axially inner straight edge and an axially outer zigzag edge, and the zigzag of the axially outer zigzag edge comprises long segments and very short segments.
4. A studless tyre according to claim 1, 2 or 3, characterised in that the axial width (Wr) of said at least one rib (6) is in a range of from 0.07 to 0.30 times the ground contacting width (W).
5. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that said at least one rib (6) is a rib disposed on each side of the tyre equator (C), and some of said blocks (20) are arranged in one circumferential row (R2) on the axially outside of each of the ribs (6), and the remainder are arranged in at least one circumferential row (R1) between the ribs (6).
6. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that said at least one rib (6) is a rib disposed on each side of the tyre equator (C), and said blocks (20) are arranged in two circumferential rows (R2) on the axially outside of each of the ribs (6).
7. A studless tyre according to claim 6, characterised in that said tread (2) is provided between the ribs (6) with a narrow longitudinal groove (5) having an axial width of from 0.02 to 0.06 times the ground contacting width (W), and the axial width of said at least one rib is in a range of from 0.07 to 0.30 times the ground contacting width (W).
8. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) is substantially straight.
9. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) is substantially straight and substantially parallel to the tyre axial direction (E).
10. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) is zigzag.
11. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) is zigzag, and both end portions thereof are parallel to the tyre axial direction.
12. A studless tyre according to claim 1, characterised in that the deep central part (10B,11B) is zigzag, but the shallow part (10A,11A) and mid-depth part (10C,11C) are straight.

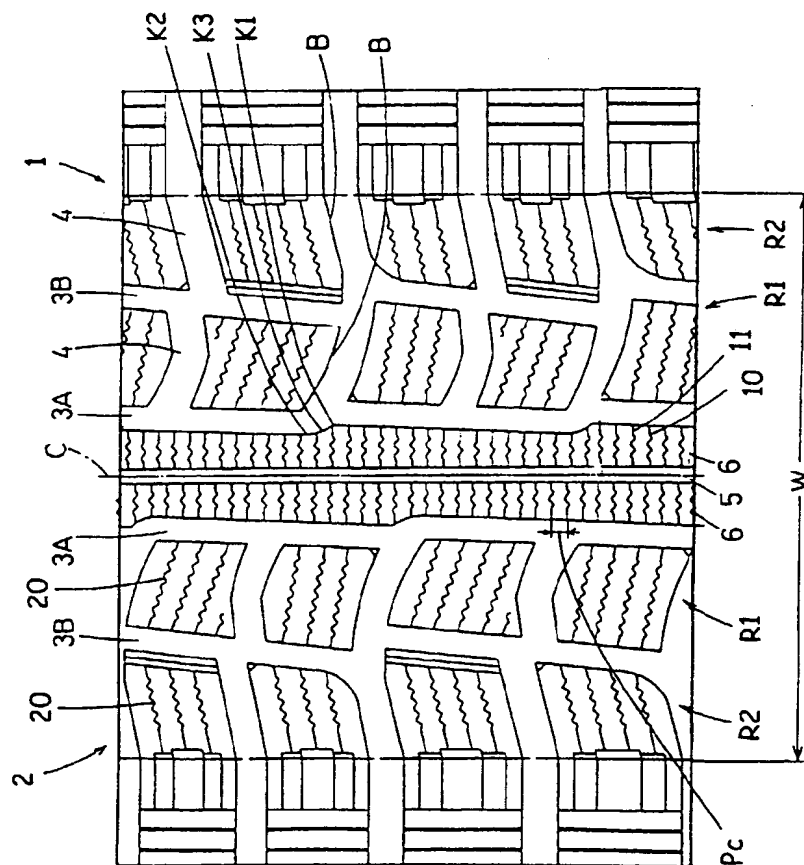
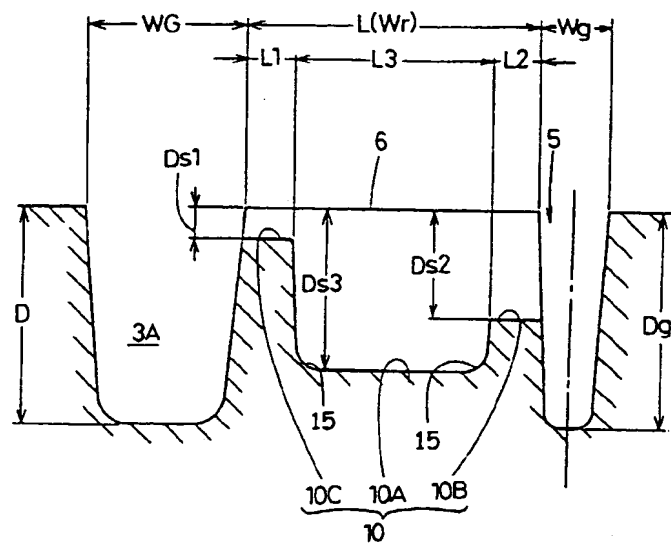
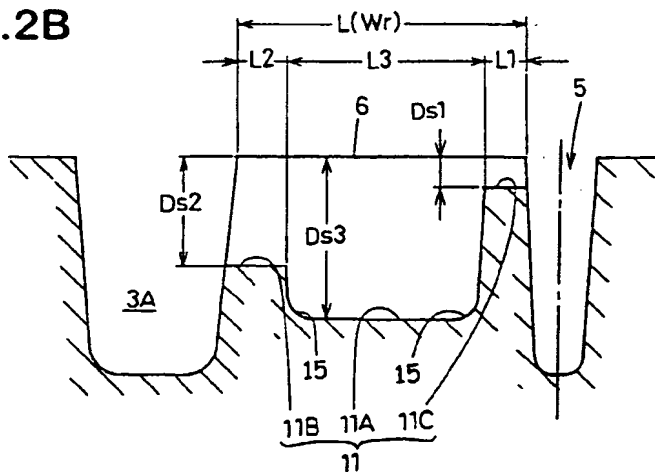


Fig.1

**Fig.2A**



**Fig.2B**





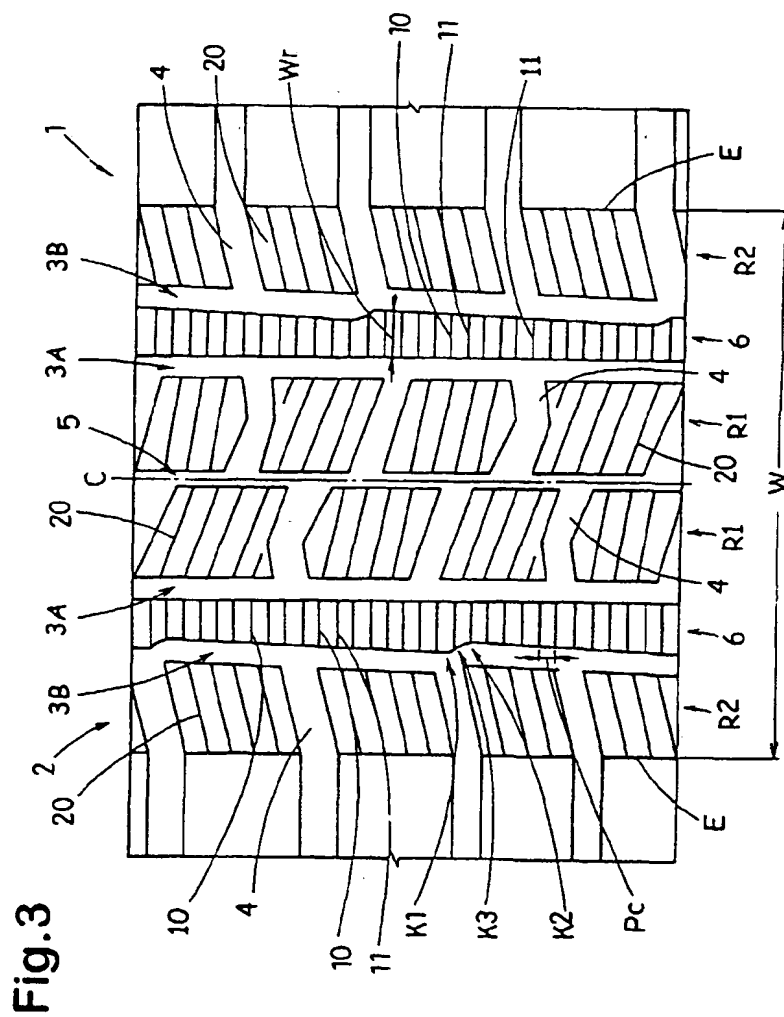


Fig.4A

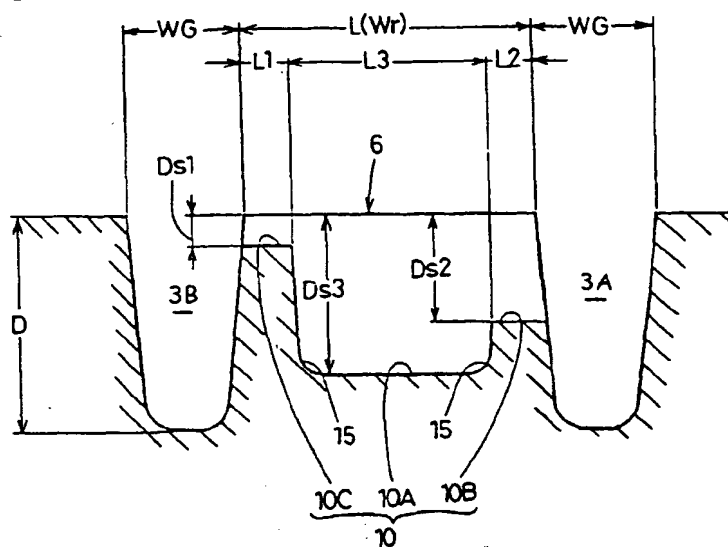


Fig.4B

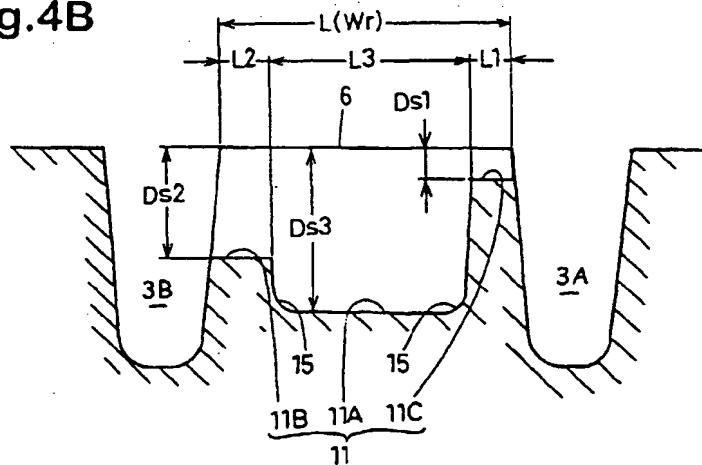


Fig.5A

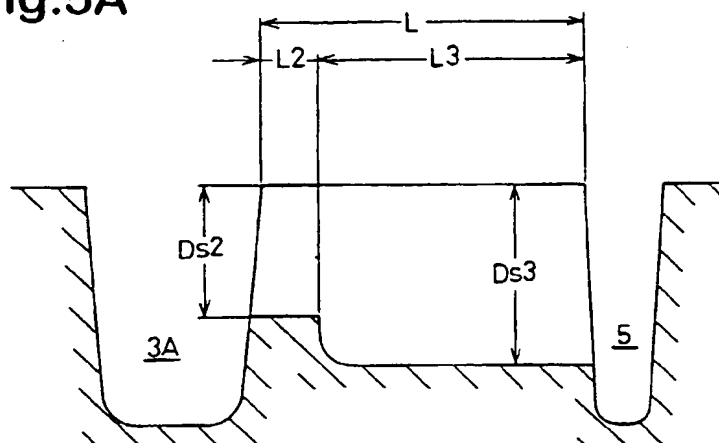


Fig.5B

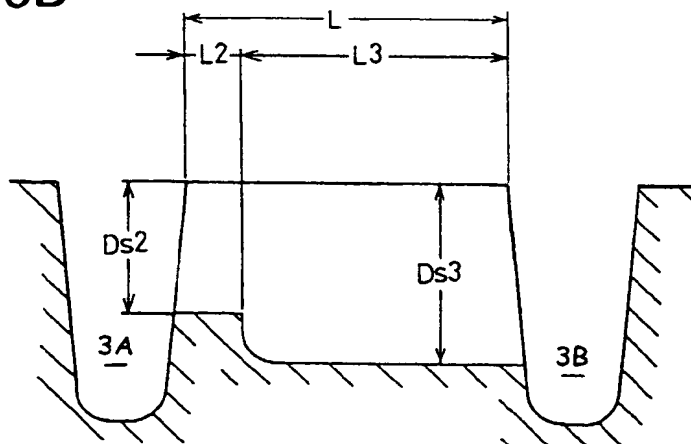


Fig.6A

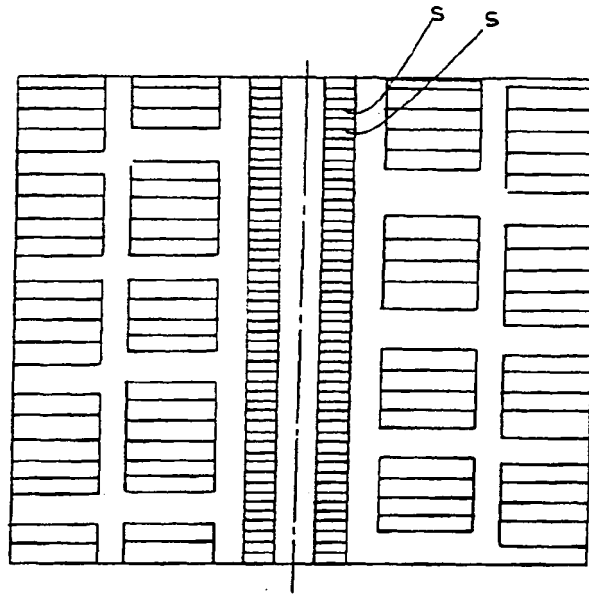


Fig.6B

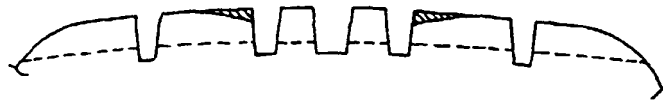


Fig.7A

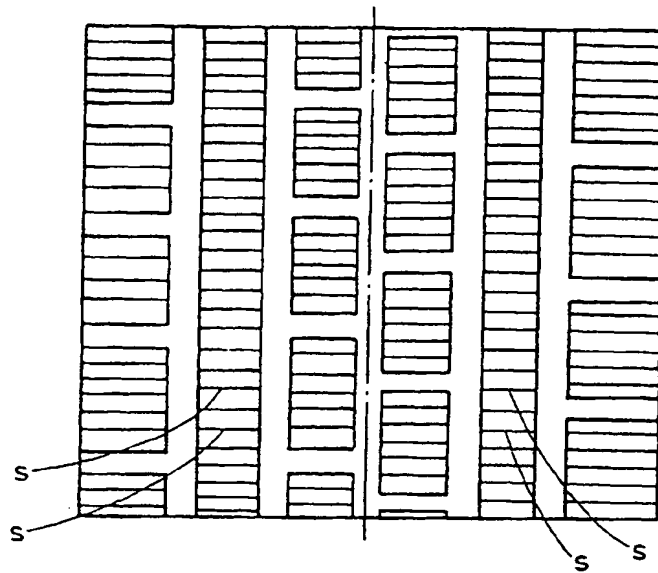


Fig.7B



**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 1 090 781 A3**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(88) Date of publication A3:  
13.02.2002 Bulletin 2002/07

(51) Int Cl.7: **B60C 11/12, B60C 11/13,  
B60C 11/04**  
// B60C105:00, B60C107:00

(43) Date of publication A2:  
11.04.2001 Bulletin 2001/15

(21) Application number: **00308791.3**

(22) Date of filing: **05.10.2000**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE**  
Designated Extension States:  
**AL LT LV MK RO SI**

(71) Applicant: **SUMITOMO RUBBER INDUSTRIES  
LIMITED**  
Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Minami, Nobuaki,**  
c/o Sumitomo Rubber Ind. Ltd.  
Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken (JP)

(30) Priority: **06.10.1999 JP 28600899**  
**07.12.1999 JP 34806299**

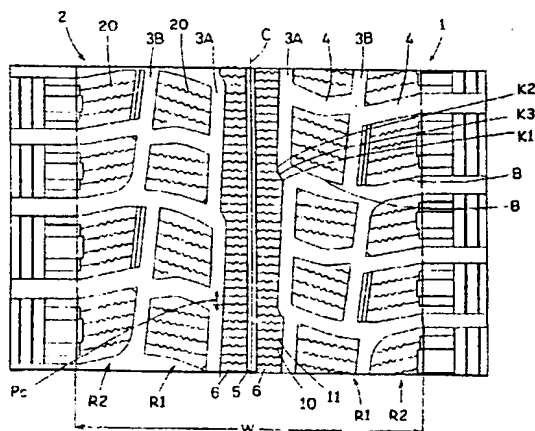
(74) Representative: **Stewart, Charles Geoffrey**  
Technical, Dunlop Tyres Ltd., Fort Dunlop  
Erdington, Birmingham B24 9QT (GB)

**(54) Studless tyre**

(57) A studless tyre comprises a tread (2) provided with a plurality of blocks (B) and at least one rib (6) provided with first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) each extending across the rib (6). The first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) are alternately arranged in the longitudinal direction of the rib (6) at circumferential pitches  $P_c$  in a range of from 0.028 to 0.04 times a ground contacting width (W) of the tread. Each of the first sipes (10) and second sipes (11) comprises a deep central part (10A, 11A), a shallow part (10C, 11C) on one side thereof and a mid-depth part (10B, 11B) on the other side thereof, wherein the deep central part (10A, 11A) has a

depth ( $D_{s3}$ ) in a range of from 0.070 to 0.80 times a depth (D) of a main longitudinal groove (3) defining the rib (6), the mid-depth part (10B, 11B) has a depth ( $D_{s2}$ ) being in a range of from 0.040 to 0.060 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3), and the shallow part (10C, 11C) has a depth ( $D_{s1}$ ) in a range of from 0.04 to 0.35 times the depth (D) of the main longitudinal groove (3). The shallow part (10C, 11C) and mid-depth part (10B, 11B) of each first sipe (10) are positionally reverse to those of the second sipes (11) so that, on each side of the rib (6), the shallow parts (10C, 11C) alternate with the mid-depth parts (10B, 11B).

**Fig.1**





European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 00 30 8791

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	EP 0 882 606 A (BRIDGESTONE CORP) 9 December 1998 (1998-12-09) * page 3, line 39 - page 4, line 50 * * figures 2-4 *	1,3,6	B60C11/12 B60C11/13 B60C11/04 //B60C105:00, B60C107:00
A	US 5 814 169 A (TANABE CHISHIRO ET AL) 29 September 1998 (1998-09-29) * column 1, line 15 - line 46 * * column 5, line 38 - line 53 * * figure 12J *	1,8-10	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 245 (M-1603), 11 May 1994 (1994-05-11) -& JP 06 032115 A (BRIDGESTONE CORP), 8 February 1994 (1994-02-08) * abstract * * figure 2B *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			B60C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		17 December 2001	Bibollet-Ruche, D
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1803/02/82 (P/M/C/1)



**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 30 8791

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

17-12-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0882606	A	09-12-1998	JP	10329506 A	15-12-1998
			EP	0882606 A2	09-12-1998
US 5814169	A	29-09-1998	DE	69415281 D1	28-01-1999
			DE	69415281 T2	08-07-1999
			EP	0654366 A1	24-05-1995
			FI	944892 A	18-08-1995
			JP	8104112 A	23-04-1996
			NO	944366 A	19-05-1995
JP 06032115	A	08-02-1994	NONE		

EPO FORM P0435

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ ~~FADED TEXT OR DRAWING~~
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**